

L 36110-66

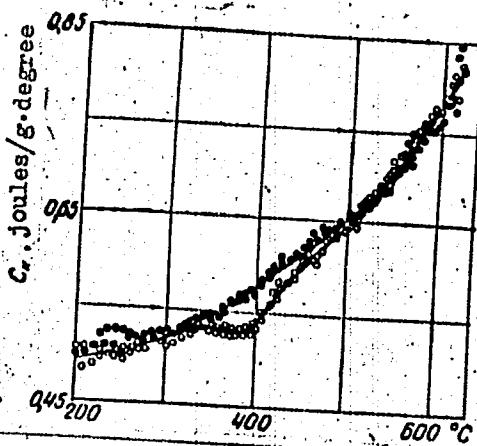
ACC NR: AP6017307

where $\frac{\partial \ln \gamma_{Ni}}{\partial x_{Al}}$ is given by

$$\epsilon_{Ni}^{Al} = \frac{\partial \ln \gamma_{Ni}}{\partial x_{Al}}$$

and γ_{Ni} and x_{Al} are the activity coefficient of Ni and mole fraction of Al respectively. The calculated values of the equilibrium composition and heats of reaction for different initial alloy compositions are tabulated. In addition, the apparent heat capacities of the Fe--Ni--Al alloys were determined. The experimental procedure followed is described by Yu. D. Tretyakov, V. A. Troshkina, and K. G. Khomyakov (Zhurnal neorg. khimii, 1959, 4, 5). The experimental results, presented graphically (see Fig. 1),

Fig. 1. Apparent heat capacity of alloy Fe + 8 at.% Ni + 1.1 at.% Al;
open circles: quenched specimen;
black circles: annealed specimen.



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ACC NR: AP6017307

are in fair agreement with the theoretically calculated values for the observed heat effects. It is concluded that the decomposition of Fe--Ni--Al martensite proceeds with the formation of NiAl phase. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 4 graphs, and 6 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 014

LS
Card 3/3

ITKINA, A.M., inzh.

Zaporozh'ye Oil and Fat Combine. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.9:3-4
S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zaporozhskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat.
(Zaporozh'ye--Oil industries)

BREYEV, M.V., dotsent, red.; ITKINA, A.S., dotsent, red.; KUZLOV, L.A.,
dotsent, red.; OZEROV, V.K., dotsent, red.

[Problems in national economic planning] Voprosy narodnokhoziaistven-
nogo planirovaniia; sbornik statei. Redkollegija; Itkina, A.S., Koz-
lov, L.A., Ozerov, V.K. Moskva, Mosk. gos. ekon. in-t, 1958. 226 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Russia—Economic policy)

BREYEV, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk; SILIN, V.A.; BYCHEK, N.R., kand. ekon. nauk; GREEISOV, G.I., kand. ekon. nauk; ITKINA, A.S., kand. ekon. nauk; KOKOREV, M.V., kand. ekon. nauk; KOMIN, A.N., kand. ekon. nauk; LIPSITS, V.B., kand. ekon. nauk; OZOROV, A.K., kand. ekon. nauk; ORLOV, N.M., st. prepod.; SEREDNITSKAYA, Ye.K., kand. ekon. nauk; SMEKHOV, B.M., doktor ekon. nauk; FEL'D, S.D., kand. ekon. nauk; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; TARASOVA, T.K., mlad. red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Planning the national economy of the U.S.S.R.] Planirovaniye narodnogo khozyaistva SSSR. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 621 p.
(MIRA 16:8)
1. Moscow. Institut narodnogo khozyaistva.
(Russia--Economic policy)

ITKINA, D. YA.

Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Kinetics of Acid Formation in the Nitroso Process." 30/6/50

Sci Inst of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides, Ministry of Chemical Industry

**SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71**

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric Acid

Aug 52

"The Theory of the Nitroso Process in the Production of Sulfuric Acid," K. M. Malin, D. Ya. Iptina, Sci Res Inst for Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides

228T3
"Zhur Frik Khim" Vol 25, No 8, pp 797-802

PA States that the deg of influence of sep factors on the speed of the processing of SO₂ by means of nitroso depends on the relative aunts of resistance by liquid and gas films in the over-all resistance to the process of acid formation, i.e.,

228T3

on the hydrodynamic conditions of the process. Notes that varying hydrodynamic conditions under which different researchers have worked have led them to diverse conclusions as to the relative deg of influence of those factors and of the tem used.

228T3

D. YA. ITKINA, K.M. MALIN, M.G. PASTUKHOVA

USSR;Chemistry-Sulfuric Acid Production

"Kinetics of Acid Formation,"

Zhur Prik Khim, Vol 25, no. 10, pp 1023-1031

Oct. 52

Raising the temp in the production tower abve 100° is not recommended, because the rate of the process of acid formation above this temp increases only insignificantly with temp, while the sepn of oxides of N continues to increase. The use of concd gas (with respect to SO₂) is advantagetous from the point of view cf utilization of the production zone as well as of the absorption zone. The influence of O on the rate of acid formation while working with highly concd nitroso acid and with a high rate of spraying is insignificant. At a temp not lower than 90°, lowering the concn of O or even omitting it entirely has no effect on the operation of the absorption zone of the production tower.

263 T 50

Irkina Dva.

USSR.

Kinetics of acid formation. D. Ya. Irkina, K. M. Mat'yan and M. G. Pastukhova. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, No. 10 (1952) [Engl. translation: Zhar. Prakt. Khim. 25, 1021-31 (1952).--The effect of temp. and SO₂ concn. on the conversion of SO₃ to SO₂ was studied for max. liquid spray rates (in order to minimize the liquid film resistance

to mass transfer). The liquid phase was an acid spray with a concn. of N oxide equiv. to 7% HNO₃. The gas-phase SO₂ concn. was varied from 4 to 16%. Over the temp. range from 80 to 130°, the conversion of SO₃ to SO₂ increased with temp.; the effect was most marked at SO₂ concns. greater than 10%. The effect of temp. on the conversion of SO₃ to SO₂ was explained as a balance between 2 opposing factors. As the temp. increased, the chem. reaction velocity increased owing to an increase in the rate of hydrolysis. However, this effect was opposed by an increase in the gas film resistance to mass transfer at the higher temps. At temps. greater than 100°, the increases in the gas film resistance to mass transfer were sufficient to significantly reduce the rate of increase in SO₂ conversion. The effect of O concn. in the gas phase was insignificant for SO₂ conversion at the high liquid rates and N oxide concns. studied.

I. Leibman

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

ITKINA, D.Ya.; PASTUKHOVA, M.G.

Thermal disociation of phosphoric anhydrite. [Trudy] NIUIF
no.160:117-125 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Anhydrite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

BERNATSKIY, Yu.P., rukovoditel' raboty; ITKINA, D.I.; URUSOV, V.V.;
MAKAROVA, Ye.I.; SHPUNT, S.Ya.; NAYDENOVA, V.A.; PASTUKHOVA, M.G.
KOKINA, Z.V.; VODZINSKAYA, Z.V.; LAPSHINA, L.V.; VAS'YANOV, V.P.;
KUSHNIR, G.F.; NIKITINA, N.A.

Decomposition of phosphogypsum into lime and sulfur dioxide in
a sevenmeter rotary kiln. [Trudy] NIUIF no.160:152-180 '58.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Sotrudniki Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam
(for Bernatskiy, Itkina, Urusov, Makarova, Shpunt, Naydenova,
Pastukhova, Kokina, Vodzinskaya). 2. Sotrudniki Opytnogo zavoda
Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Lapshina,
Vas'yanov, Kushnir, Nikitina).

(Gypsum) (Lime) (Sulfur dioxide)

ITKINA, D.Ya.; MINIVOVICH, M.A.; NAZAROVA, T.I.

Reaction rate of decomposition of ammonium nitrite solutions. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 35 no.1:43-47 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ammonium nitrite) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

ITKINA, E.B., inzh.; NAYDENKOV, M.T., inzh.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.

Redesigning of four-axle box cars. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.4:
74-75 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Railroads--Freight cars)

ITKINA, E.B., inzh.; NAYDENKOV, M.T., inzh.

Modernization of four-axle gondola cars and an increase of
their carrying capacity. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.11:67-
68 N '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

ITKINA, E.B., inzh.

Modernizing the refrigerator cars and increasing the reliability
in the transportation of perishable goods. Zhel. dor. transp.
47 no.1:47-50 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ITKINA, L.S.

System $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3-\text{NaCl-(NaOH-H}_2\text{O)}$ and its application to the removal of NaCl impurities from NaOH. S. Z. Molnarov and L. S. Itkina. *Bull. Acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Chem. sci.*, 1955, No. 12, p. 281 (English summary). -- The solvability, and the conditions of crystallization in the systems $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3-\text{NaCl-H}_2\text{O}$ and NaOH were studied, with the determination of the areas of solid solutions of the Na_2SO_4 and Na_2CO_3 , the formation of which on chloride particles is the reason for most of NaCl from salt. On the basis of the results, which are given in graphical form, the possibilities of purification of technical NaOH to 0.1% NaCl content are discussed. The process is based on addition of Na sulfate and carbonates to the salts at elevated temp., approx. 100°, with the filtration performed at a lower temp., approx. 50°. The process was checked on semi-plant scale.

G. M. Krouský

No. 5

558.54 METALLURICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMICS

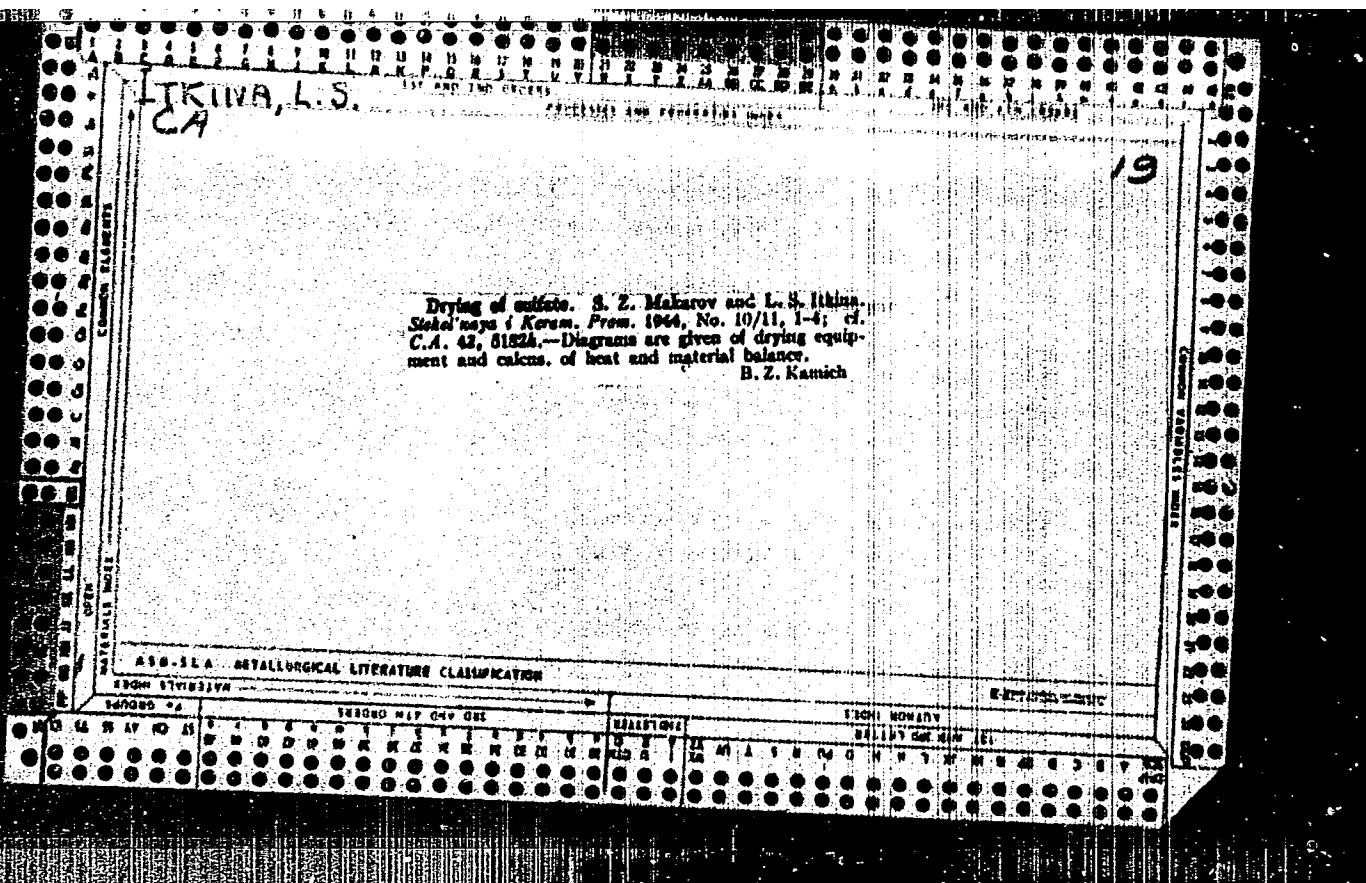
DATA SHEET

CARTON 4

SERIAL NO. 558.54

ITEM NUMBER

DATA SHEET



ITKINA, L. S.

Author: Makarov, S. Z. and Itkina, L. S.

Title: Industrial methods of dehydrating mirabilite.
Promyshlennye metody obnaruzhuvaniya mirabilita.
142 pp.

City: Moscow

Date: 1946

Subject: Sodium sulfate

Available: Library of Congress, Call No: TP245.57M3

Source: Lib. of Cong. Auth. Cat., 1951

Extraction, fusion, salting out, tank and spray chamber processes. Includes phase
diagrams and methods of natural dehydration.

ITKINA, L. S. (c.1912)

"System Na_2SO_4 - NaCl - Na_2CO_3 - NaOH - H_2O ," Zhur. Prik. Khim., 21, 1949.
(Mbr., Lab. Molten Salts & Multi-Component Systems, Phys-Chem. Anal. Sect., Inst. Gen. & Inorganic Chem. im. N. S. Kurnakov, Dept. Chem. Sci., Acad. Sci./ -1950-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

TRINA, L. S.

† RJ-30 (The solubility isotherm of the system $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-NaCl-NaOH-H}_2\text{O}$ at 50°C)
Izoterna rastvorimosti sistemy $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-Na}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-NaCl-NaOH-H}_2\text{O}$ pri 50°C.
ZHURNAL PRIKLADNOI KHMII 22(3): 278-289, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

Solubility behavior of the tetra- $\text{Na}-\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NaO}_2-\text{NaCl}$ complex in dilute and concentrated aqueous NaOH was also studied. The solubility of the complex decreased with increasing concentration of NaOH. At 12.5% NaOH, the complex existed as the heptahydrate. It changed to the monohydrate at 12.5-42.1% NaOH. It changed to the anhydrous form at 42.1% NaOH. The solubility increased by increasing the amount of NaOH. The solubility decreased with increasing concentration of NaCl.

ITKINA, L. S.

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B.8
Analysis. Phase Transitions

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26155

Author : L.S. Itkina, V.F. Kokhova

Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR

Title : Solubility and Composition of Solid Phases in Na_2SO_4 -
 K_2SO_4 - H_2O System.

Orig Pub : Izv. Sektora fiz.-khim. analiza IOMKh AN SSSR, 1956, 27,
337-343

Abstract : The isotherm of solubility of the system Na_2SO_4 (I) -
 K_2SO_4 (II) - H_2O at 150° was studied by the method de-
scribed earlier (RZhKhim, 1956, 18763; 42620). Three
branches were revealed, which answer the crystallization of
I, II and solid solutions on the basis of glaserite $3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$.
 Na_2SO_4 (III). The lattice of III is conserved in the solid
solution at molar ratios of II: I of from 2.0 to 3.3, which

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

The solubility of the system Na_2SO_4 , Na_2CO_3 , NaCl
in H_2O at 100

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

Irkina, L. S.

✓ Existence of an equilibrium solid phase $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$ in the system $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$ at temperatures above 100°
A. I. Ravich, L. S. Irkina, and V. F. Kuklova,
Sibirsk. Mat. Kafedra fiz. Obshch. i prikl. Khim.
Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 15, 330-340 (1944). A study of x-ray
at 100° and 160°, and also x-ray and thermographic studies
of $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$ show that the isotherm of solv. at 100°
consists of 4 branches corresponding to the coexist. of $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O$, Na_2CO_3 , $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$, and K_2CO_3 , and that
the isotherm of solv. at 160° consists of 3 branches, correspond-
ing to coexist. of Na_2CO_3 , $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$, and K_2CO_3 .
Existence of $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$ at temps. up to 170° is con-
firmed. Data show that $K_2CO_3 \cdot Na_2CO_3$ must be crystal-
lized from aq. solns. and at temps. below 100°. H. Mayer

2 MET

ITKINA, L.S.; KOKHOVA, V.P.

Solubility isotherms at 150° for systems: $K_2SO_4-K_2CO_3-H_2O$ and
 $K_2SO_4-K_2CO_3-H_2O$. Izv. Sekt. fiz.-khim. anal. 26:242-247 1955.

(MLRA 8:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN
SSSR. (Sodium salts) (Potassium salts) (Solubility)

ITKINA, L.S.; KOKHOVA, V.F.

Solubility isotherm of the system 2Na^+ , 2K^+ || CO_3^{2-} , SO_4^{2-} + H_2O
at 150°. Zhur.neorg.khim. 1 no.7:1665-1671 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Sodium salts) (Potassium salts)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

AUTHORS:

Itkina, L.S., Rassonskaya, I.S., Chaplygina, N.M. SOV/78-3-7-57/44

TITLE:

On the Solubility and the Composition of the Solid Phases in the
System $\text{NH}_3\text{-UO}_3\text{-H}_3\text{PO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ (O rastvorimosti i sostava tverdikh faz
v sisteme $\text{NH}_3\text{-UO}_3\text{-H}_3\text{PO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 7, pp. 1675-1687
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Solubility was investigated in the system $\text{NH}_3\text{-UO}_3\text{-H}_3\text{PO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ at 25°C and a phosphoric acid concentration in the solution of between 7.5 and 30%. For the purpose of describing the character of the interaction of the components in the system in which the ions NH_4^+ , UO_2^{2+} and PO_4^{3-} exist simultaneously, the method of isocomcentration section was employed. The system was investigated by means of several methods such as physical-chemical analysis, determination of solubility, thermographic determination, as well as by using X-rays and employing the methods of crystal optics. The results obtained showed that with an increase of the ammonia content in the solution the concentration of uranium in the solution is rapidly reduced to a minimum after which it rises up to a maximum in accordance with the simultaneous crystal-

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On the Solubility and the Composition of the Solid Phases
in the System $\text{NH}_3\text{-UO}_3\text{-H}_3\text{PO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ 807/78-3-7-37/44

lisation of ammonium-uranyl phosphate and neutral ammonium phosphate. The synthesis of ammonium uranyl phosphate was carried out and the characteristics of the crystals were determined by X-ray analysis, thermographic analysis, and by means of microphotographs. The results obtained were used for the purpose of characterizing and identifying the solid phase formed in the system investigated. The results obtained by thermographical, crystalllo-optical and radiographical analysis of the solid phase showed that the solid phase of the system is formed from two solid solutions, one of which contains an equimolar amount of UO_2 and PO_4 , the other a variable amount of ammonia. There are 11 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im.N.S.Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry
imeni N.S.Kurnakov, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:

December 12, 1957

Card 2/2

1. Ammonia-phosphoric acid-uranic oxide-water systems--Phase studies
2. Ammonia-phosphoric acid-uranic oxide-water systems--Solubility
3. X-ray analysis--Applications
4. Ammonium uranyl phosphate--Crystallization

ITKINA, L.S.; LAZAREVA, A.I.

Water - salt systems containing carbonates, bicarbonates,
chlorides, sulfates, and alkali metal hydroxides. Itogi
nauki: Khim.nauki 4:92-108 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Salts) (Systems(Chemistry))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

ITKINA, L.S.; KOKHOVA, V.F.

Solubility and composition of the solid phases in the system
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{NaOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25 to 150°.. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5
no.6:1290-1298 Je '60.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (MIRA 13:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

ITKINA, L.S.; KOKHOVA, V.P.

Solubility isotherm for 150° in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{NaCl - NaOH - H}_2\text{O}$.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.9:2102-2110 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Sodium sulfate) (Salt) (Sodium hydroxide)

8/078/62/007/012/019/022
B144/B180

AUTHORS: Itkina, L. S., Chaplygina, N. M.

TITLE: Solubility in the system $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 50 and 100°C

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 12, 1962, 2793-2800

TEXT: The solubility and composition of the solid phases of the $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ system were studied at 50 and 100°C . At 100°C equilibrium between the liquid and solid phases was obtained by stirring for 24 hrs. The solubility data obtained at 100°C suggested the formation of three different solid solutions: Li_2CO_3 in systems containing up to 26.8% Na_2CO_3 , $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ with 26.8 - 31.18% Na_2CO_3 , and $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with 31.18 - 31.47% Na_2CO_3 and 0 - 0.5% Li_2CO_3 . The isotherm has three sections: up to 26.8% Na_2CO_3 and in the region of the double-salt formation the Li_2CO_3 concentration is between 0.72 and 0.55% by weight; it drops sharply to Card 1/2

Solubility in the system ...

S/078/62/007/012/019/022
B144/B180

0.54% by weight in the region of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The formation of $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ was confirmed by the refractive indices, Debye patterns and thermographic analysis of the solid phases. At 50°C, equilibrium was obtained by dissolving Li_2CO_3 and $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in water and stirring the mixture for 2 days. The isotherm exhibited only two sections corresponding to Li_2CO_3 and $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. When the double salt was added, it decomposed up to a content of 31.94% Na_2CO_3 and 0.64% Li_2CO_3 ; it formed, however, a metastable phase in a system with 32.27% Na_2CO_3 and 0.69% Li_2CO_3 . The absence of $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ was confirmed by isothermal evaporation, thermographic and x-ray analyses. It is recommended that the technical separation of these salts should be made at relatively low temperatures. There are 8 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1962

Card 2/2

ITKINA, L.S.; CHAPLYGINA, N.M.

Isotherm of the 50° solubility in the system 2Li^+ , 2Na^+ //
 CO_3^{2-} , 2OH^- H_2O . Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.6:1479-1488
Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Alkali metal carbonates)
(Solubility)

ITKINA, M.A.; FAYN, V.M.

Time of relaxation caused by spontaneous radiation in the radio band.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 1 no.3:30-36 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom
universitete.

(Radiation)

ARTEM'YEVA, G.M.; BELIKOVICH, V.V.; BENEDEKTOV, Ye.A.; YERUKHIMOV, L.M.;
ITKINA, M.A.; KOROBKOV, Yu.S.

Results of observations of intensity fluctuations of discrete
sources at low frequencies. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.5:835-840 S.
O '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom
universitete.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043258

S/0203/64/004/004/0788/0791

AUTHOR: Belikovich, V. V., Itkina, M. A., Rodygin, L. V.

TITLE: Determination of the electron concentration profile in the lower ionosphere from the frequency variation of absorption

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 788-791

TOPIC TAGS: aeronomy, ionosphere, ionospheric electron concentration, ionospheric absorption, radio wave absorption, radiophysics, radioastronomy

ABSTRACT: Interest recently has increased in the method of determining the $N(h)$ profile in the lower ionosphere from measurements of radio wave absorption at a number of frequencies. This method is based on the solution of an integral equation of the following form relative to $N(h)$:

$$\Gamma(\omega) = 2A \int_{0}^{h_0} \frac{N(h)v(h)}{v^2(h) + \omega^2} dh \quad \left(24 - \frac{4\pi e^2}{mc} \right). \quad (1)$$

where $\Gamma(\omega)$ is the integral absorption of radio waves of the frequency ω in the ionosphere to the height h_0 ; $N(h)$ is the electron concentration at height h ; $v(h)$ is the effective frequency of electron collisions at height h ; and A is a numerical

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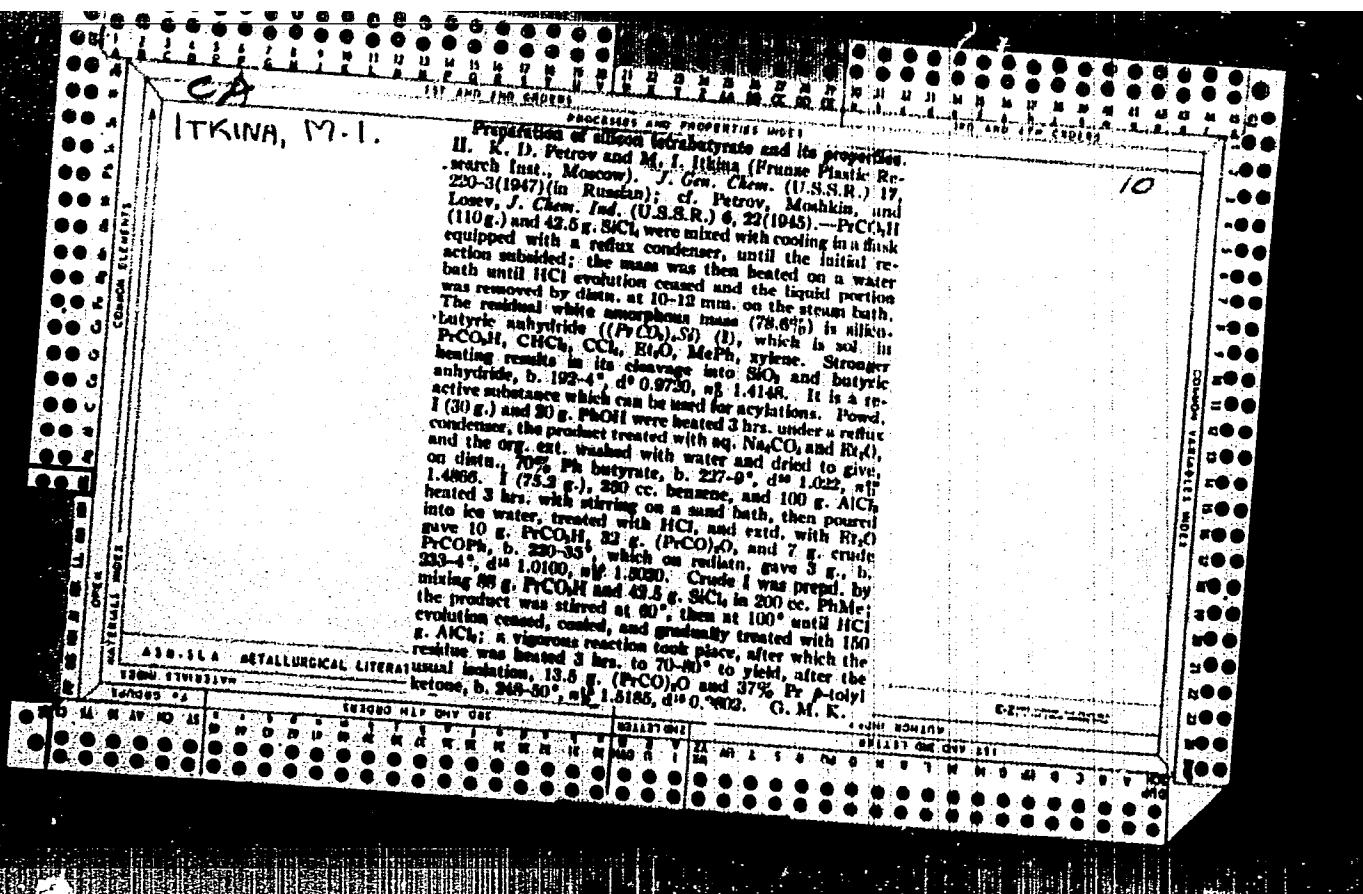
ACCESSION NR: AP4043258

factor. The solution of equation (1) has been obtained by other authors in the form of a polynomial of h , which does not correspond fully to real electron concentration profiles. The authors of this article have inverted equation (1), that is, a general formula has been derived for finding the $N(h)$ profile from the $\Gamma(\omega)$ curve. A precise solution is obtained by use of a formula derived in the text, but an approximate formula, more convenient to use, is derived for practical purposes. Two examples of the use of this formula are given. It is noted that determination of the electron concentration in the region of heights 40-80 km requires absorption measurements in a very broad frequency range. Such measurements cannot be made by only a single method; it is desirable to make the measurements by both radioastronomical and pulse sounding methods. The radioastronomical method can be used for measurements at frequencies of > 5 Mc/s, corresponding to heights of 65 km and below. Considerable ionization at these heights arises at the time of strong ionospheric disturbances. It can be determined from data on anomalous absorption. At frequencies below 5 Mc/s absorption can be measured by the pulse sounding method. "The authors wish to thank Ye. A. Benediktov and N. A. Mityakov for criticism and useful comments." Orig. art. has: 13 formulas, 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Radiofizicheskiy Institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete (Radiophysics Institute at Gor'kly State University)

Card

2/3



Opening of furandine ring by acyl chlorides. V.
Authors: N. I. Kurnosko, and M. J. Littina (Sov. Pat. No. 1,034,510; Moscow).
Reaction: Furandine reacts with ZnCl_2 and POCl_3 at 100° (100%). To 72 g. furandine and 1.5 g. ZnCl_2 was added at 60° 119 g. POCl_3 and the mixture heated at 120° until SO_2 evolution stopped; after quenching in ice and NaCl washing there was obtained 17% ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2$) in 45-50% yield, 1.1220, n_D 1.4520, and 84.3% ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2$) in 125-130% yield, 1.0810, and 1.0383; if 10% ZnCl_2 is used by wt., the yield of products becomes 77% and 14.2%; resp. To 102 g. POCl_3 and 12 g. ZnCl_2 was added at 60-70°; 72 g. furandine after heating to 107° and quenching in H_2O there was obtained 60% ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2$) and 7% above ether; if 0.5 g. ZnCl_2 is added to the reaction mixt., the yields become 12% and 55%, resp. The ether is convertible to ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2$) by the above reagents, indicating that it is an intermediate in the ring-opening reaction. G. M. Kosulapet.

PASHKOV, A.B.; ITKINA, M.I.; BATENINA, N.V.; LYUSTGARTEN, Ye.I.

Comparative thermal stability of anionites. Plast.massy no.5;20-25
'61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Ion exchange resins--Thermal properties)

L 43898-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) DS/NW/JWD/RM
AP6015658(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0073/0073

43
B

INVENTOR: Pashkov, A. B.; Itkina, M. I.; Aleksandrova, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining organomercury macromolecular compounds. Class 39,
No. 181277 ✓

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 73

TOPIC TAGS: macromolecular compound, organomercury compound, heat resistant material

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining organomercury macromolecular compounds by mercurizing vinyl-series polymers with mercury salts in the presence of organic solvents. To obtain a high-capacity and heat-resistant product possessing a functional anion-exchange group, insoluble copolymers of aromatic vinyl and divinyl derivatives are the polymers used. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun62/
.07/

Card 1/1 20m

UDC: 547.559.49.05:678.746.22-136.622

SOV/68-59-3-10/23

AUTHORS: Popov, R.I., Rashkevich, I.Ya., Itkina, R.A. and Ruzhina, I.Ye.

TITLE: Utilisation of Spent Solutions from Sulphur Recovery Plants Operating by the Arsenical-Soda Method
(Utilizatsiya otrabotannykh rastvorov mysh'yakovo-sodovoy seroochistki)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 45-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The economical possibility of recovering sodium thiocyanide and sodium thiosulphate from spent liquors from the plant for the purification of coke oven gas from hydrogen sulphide by the arsenical-soda method was investigated. Two methods were tested: 1) Spent liquor, after preliminary neutralisation is passed into a reactor where it is heated to boiling and treated with sulphuric acid to decompose thiosulphite ($3\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{S}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$). The solution is retained for 4 hours at about 100°C and the sulphur separated is filtered off. The filtrate is evaporated to a concentration of NaCNS of 700 g/l (fig 1).
2) Spent solution is evaporated by bubbling hot air to a

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SOV/68-59-3-10/23

Utilisation of Spent Solutions from Sulphur Recovery Plants
Operating by the Arsenical-Soda Method

concentration of thiosulphite of 700 g/l, cooled to 60-65°C and filtered from slurry containing sodium sulphate and mechanical admixtures. The filtrate is cooled to 28°C and the thiosulphite crystallised is filtered off. If necessary the filtrate is then further evaporated to a required concentration of sodium thiocyanide (fig 2). The second scheme which will yield a mixture of thiocyanide and thiosulphite is recommended as a more economical one. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Dnepropetrovsk Coking Works)

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-4-3/23

AUTHORS: Popov, R.I., Rashkevich, I.Ya., Markovskiy, F.I. and
Itkina, R.A.

TITLE: Some Design Improvements of Centrifuges of the Type UV-1
(Nekotoryye konstruktivnyye uluchsheniya tsentrifug
tipa UV-1)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 8-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some design improvements of centrifuges of the UV-1 type used for dewatering of fine concentrate mixed with coarse slurries are described and illustrated (figures 2a, 3a, 2b and 3b respectively before and after redesign). Operational results of this type of centrifuges before and after the redesign are given in tables 1 and 2. Further improvements in the design of the centrifuge are being considered. There are 3 figures and

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Some Design Improvements of Centrifuges of the Type UV-1
2 tables.

SOV/68-59-4-3/23

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod
(Dnepropetrovsk Coking Works)

Card 2/2

KOLYANDR, L.Ya.; TYAPTINA, M.I.; RASHKEVICH, I.Ya.; OMLECHKIN, K.S.
ITKINA, R.A.

Composition of crude benzol and the quality of pure products.
Koks i khim. no.4:43-45 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut
(for Kolyandr, Tyaptina). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy
zavod (for Rashkevich, Omelechkin, Itkina).
(Benzene) (Coke industry—Byproducts)

RUZHINA, I.Ye.; RASHKEVICH, I.Ya.; ITKINA, R.A.; GLUZMAN, L.D.;
Prinimali uchastiye: DEMYENKO, L.G.; GOL'PERINA, R.L.

Curves of the single-stage evaporation and of the true temperatures
in the boiling of raw materials for pyrene production. Koks i khim.
no.3:48-52 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Ruzhina,
Rashkevich, Itkina). 2. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for
Gluzman).

LEMBERSKIY, I.G.; ITKINA, R.Ye.

Use of metazide in the clinical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.
Khim. i med. no.14:65-70 '60. (MIRA 14:12).

1. Moskovskaya gorodskaya tsentral'naya klinicheskaya tuberkuleznaya
bol'nitsa (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.L.Bynis).
(TUBERCULOSIS) (METAZIDE)

AZOS, S.; AREF'YEV, A.; ARTAMONOV, I.; BABINA, I.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.; BLOZHKO, V.; BRAVERMAN, A.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.; VINOGRADOVA, M.; GAIANKINA, Ye.; GIL'DENGERSH, F.; GLOBA, T.; GREYVER, N.; GORDON, G.; GUL'DIN, I.; GULYAYEVA, Ye.; GUSHCHINA, I.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, Ye.; DAMSKAYA, G.; DMRKACHEV, D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.; YEGUNOV, V.; ZABELYSHINSKIY, I.; ZAYDENBERG, B.; AZMOSENIKOV, I.; ITKINA, S.; KARGHEVSKIY, V.; KLUSHIN, D.; KUVINOV, Ye.; KUZNITSOVA, G.; KURSHAKOV, I.; LAKERNIK, M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.; LISOVSKIY, D.; LOSKUTOV, F.; MALEVSKIY, Yu.; MASLYANITSKIY, I.; MAYANTS, A.; MILLER, L.; MITROFANOV, S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; MYAKINENKOV, I.; NIKITINA, I.; NOVIN, R.; OGNEV, D.; OL'KHOV, N.; OSIPOVA, T.; OSTRONOV, M.; PAKHOMOVA, G.; PETKIN, S.; PLAKSIN, I.; PLISTENIEVA, N.; POPOV, V.; PRASS, Yu.; PROKOF'YEVA, Ye.; PUCHKOV, S.; REZKOVA, F.; RUMYANTSEV, M.; SAKHAROV, I.; SOBOL', S.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.; STRIGIN, I.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.; TIMKO, Ya.; TITOV, S.; TROITSKIY, A.; TOLOKONNIKOV, K.; TROFIMOVA, A.; FEODOROV, V.; CHIZHIKOV, D.; SHENIN, Ya.; YUKHTANOV, D.

Roman Lazarevich Veller; an obituary. TSvet. met. 31 no.5:78-79
My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Veller, Roman Lazarevich, 1897-1958)

POPOV, R.I.; RASHKEVICH, I.Ya.; ITKINA, R.A.; MUNTYAN, V.I.

Drying of coal flotation concentrates and other free-flowing
materials in a cyclone-type gas apparatus. Koks i khim. no.1:
6-7 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.

1. ITKINA, T. S., Eng.
2. USSR 600
4. Rotors
7. Adjusting the rotor of a high pressure turbine, Rab. energ., 2, No. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

ITKINA, T. S. (ENG.)

Steam Turbines

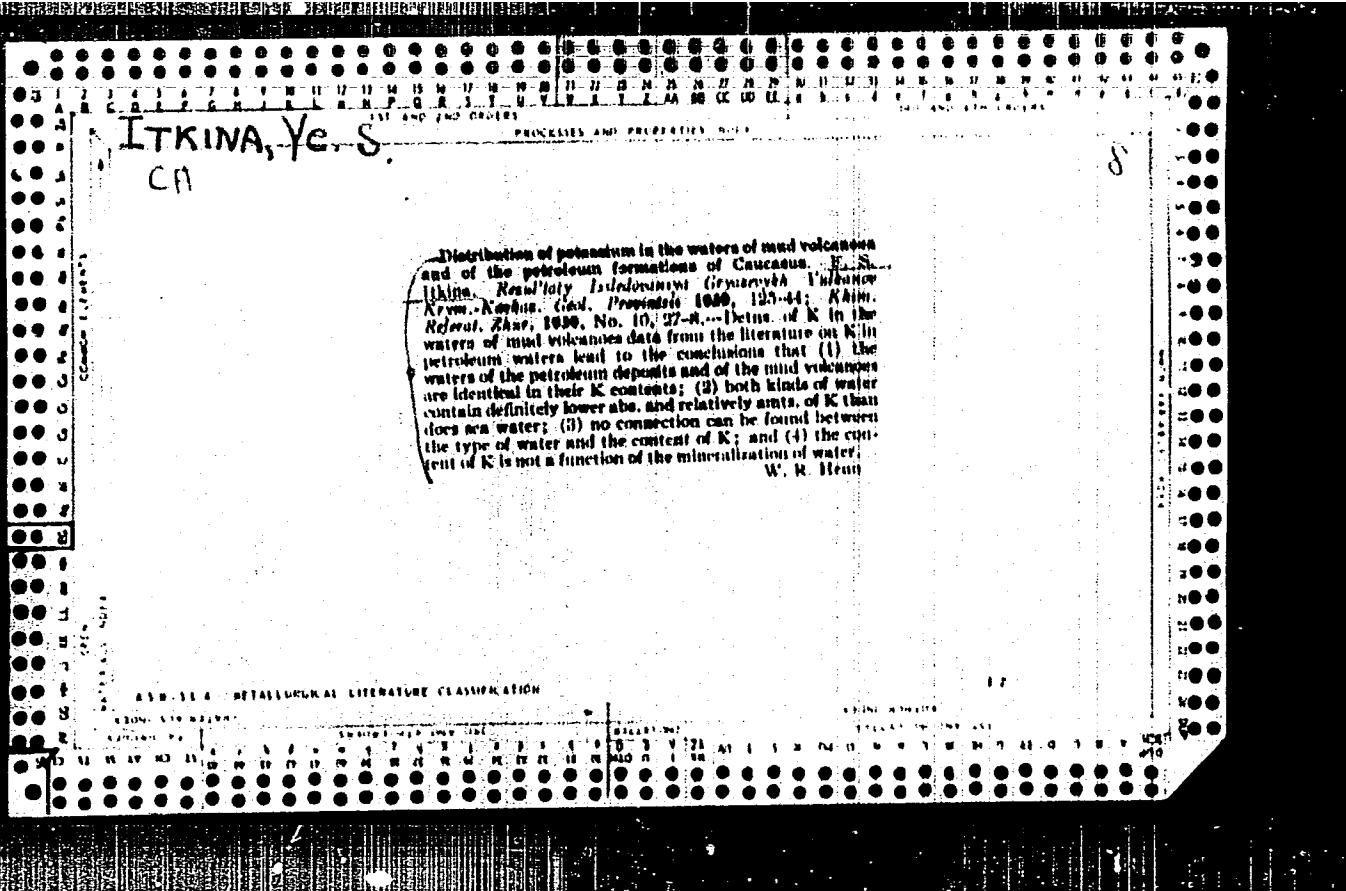
Device for turning a compressed diaphragm. Rab. enérg. 2 no. 5(1952)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1951. Unclassified.

ITKINA, T.S., inzh.

Hydrostatic method of reproducing factory stand mounting in the
installation of steam turbines at electric stations. Energ. stroi.
no.1:13-17 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy filial instituta "Orgenergostroy".
(Steam turbines)



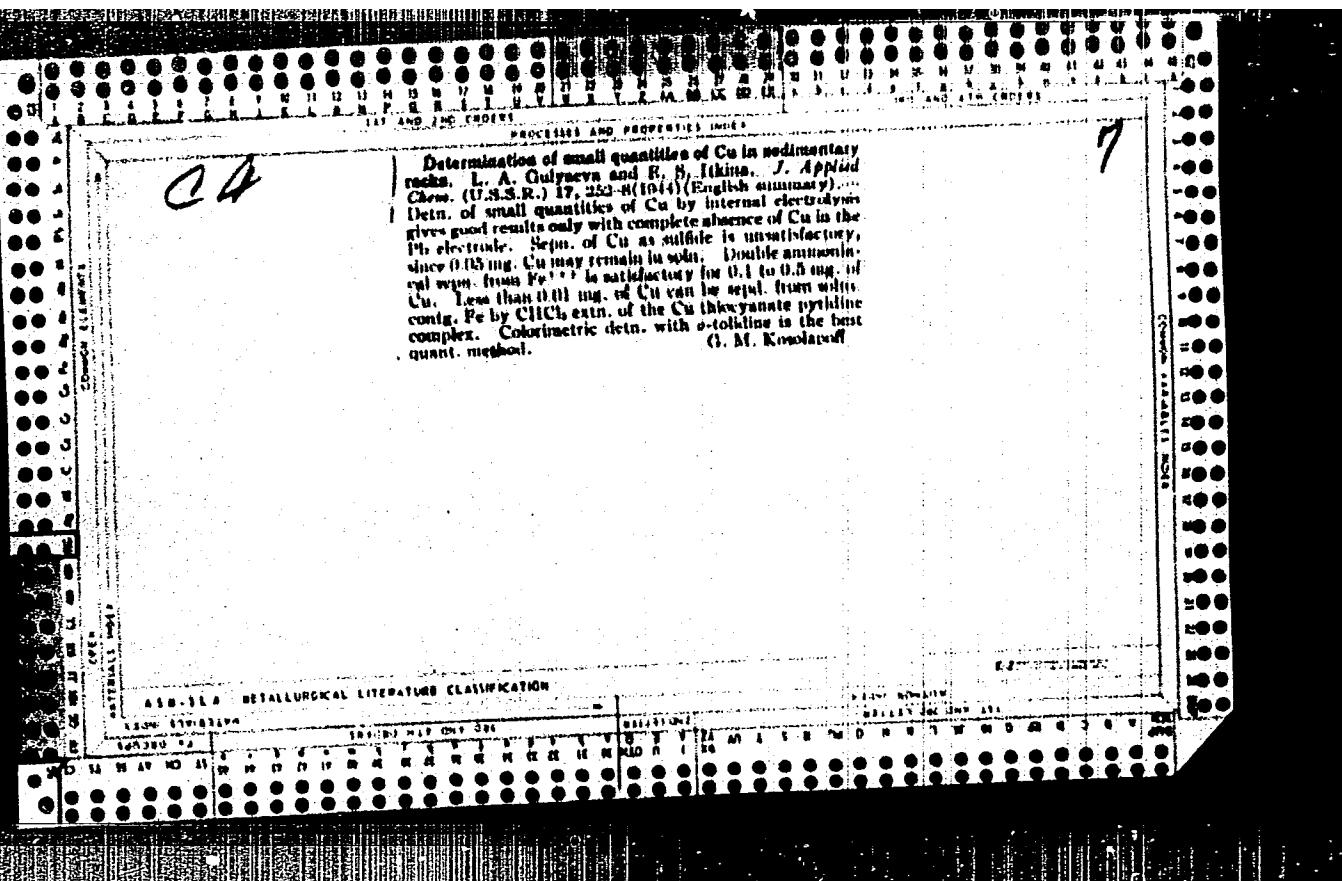
5-65.

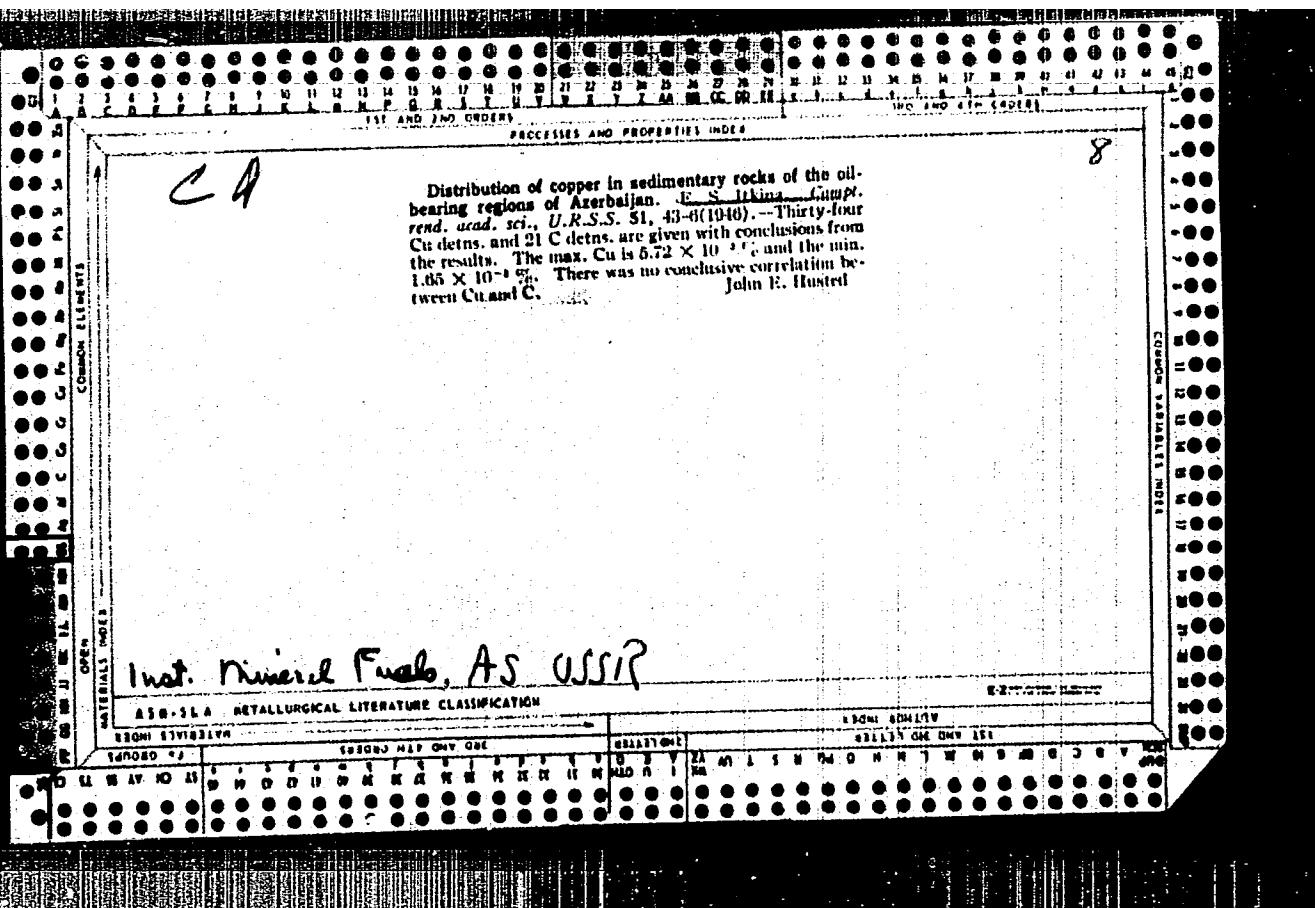
Observation of copper in oil-field waters. N. S. Itkina. (CovM. revd. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1942, 28, 169-182).—Cu is found in most samples of edge-H₂O from oil-fields and mud-volcanoes of Azerbaijan, but not in those of the second type. A. J. M.

25 163

2017 eyes only

Attempted hydrochemical structural survey in the Aksuhai region.
Tutov, A. S., E. A. Bars and E. S. Ikhina. (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1943, **40**, 282--284).—An investigation has been carried out into the possibility of outlining the tectonic structure of the Aksuhai region on the basis of the composition of edge waters.
D. S. P.





Ilinina, re. S. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Occurrence of Cooper in Sedimentary Rocks of Petroleum Districts in the Ural-Volga Area." Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR, 23 Jan 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan, 1947 (Project #17836)

PA 36/49T20

ITKINA, YE. S.

USSR/Geological Prospecting

Sep 48

Petroleum
Copper

"COPPER IN SEDIMENTARY ROCKS OF CARBONIFEROUS STRATA IN URAL-VOLGA OIL-BEARING REGIONS," Te.
S. Itkina, Petroleum Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LIII, No 3

Executed study of possible connection between
the distribution of copper in sedimentary rocks
of the Ural-Volga territory and their oil-bear-
ing potentiality. Tabulated data indicates
predominance of copper in clay and sandy facies

36/49T20

USSR/Geological Prospecting (Contd) Sep 48

compared to those devoid of bituminous matter.
Submitted by Acad S. S. Nametkin, 9 Jul 48.

36/49T20

Distribution of small amounts of nickel and copper in Upper Permian deposits of Tatar A.S.S.R. L. A. Gulyaeva and E. S. Itkina (Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.-70, 663-6 (1960).—Analytical results are given for small units of Cu and Ni. Samples rather high in Cu (above $30-50 \times 10^{-6}\%$) do not show an enrichment (relative) in Ni, and as a matter of fact, Cu-enriched carbonate rocks show a decline of Ni to $10^{-6}\%$ levels; only in deposits of clay type does a relatively high Ni level accompany Cu. In carbonates the Ni/Cu ratio is 0.008-0.3, while in clays it is unity or higher. Ni is thus bound to the terrigenous facies; carbonates form a zone in which a sepa. of Cu from Ni takes place during the secondary mineral processes. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

8

Determination of oxidation-reduction potentials
by direct, cyclic voltammetry and polarography
and their use in petrochemical systems.

Abstract. Several direct, cyclic voltammetric and polarographic methods are described for the determination of the standard redox potential of the systems of interest. These methods are based on the reduction of the coal sample in the presence of a suitable reagent. The standard redox potential is determined by the ratio of the reduction potential of the coal sample to that of the reference electrode. The reference electrode is usually a standard calomel electrode (SCE) or a standard hydrogen electrode (SHE). The standard redox potential is measured at the standard potential of the reference electrode, which is usually 0.01 V. The standard redox potential is calculated from the standard redox potential of the coal sample and the standard redox potential of the reference electrode. The standard redox potential is expressed in millivolts (mV).

The methods described are applicable to the determination of the standard redox potential of coal samples in the presence of various reagents. The methods are based on the reduction of the coal sample in the presence of a suitable reagent. The reference electrode is usually a standard calomel electrode (SCE) or a standard hydrogen electrode (SHE). The standard redox potential is measured at the standard potential of the reference electrode, which is usually 0.01 V. The standard redox potential is calculated from the standard redox potential of the coal sample and the standard redox potential of the reference electrode. The standard redox potential is expressed in millivolts (mV).

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PA 243T13

ITKINA, YE. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Petroleum Prospecting

Jul 52

"Method of Determining the Redox Potential of Rocks,"
Ye. S. Itkina

"Trudy Inst Nefti" Vol 2, pp 84-91

Describes in detail the technique of determining the
redox potential of rocks, which is used in the USSR
as a petroleum-prospecting method.

243T13

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

This oil behavior indicated the presence of certain
hydrocarbons which are classified in this report
as petroleum with the term "oil".

104

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

ITKINA, E. S.

USER/ Geology - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 33/49

Author(s) : Itkina, E. S.

Title : Diffusion of I and Br in the deposits of the coal-bearing horizon of the Saratov trans-Volga region

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/3, 521-523, Mar 21, 1955

Abstract : Scientific data are presented regarding the geochemistry of iodine and bromine discovered in the coal-bearing layers of the Saratov-Volga region. In 17 out of 21 samples Br was found to be predominant over I. Eight references: 6 USSR and 2 German (1924-1951). Tables, graph.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Petroleum Institute

Presented by : Academician S. I. Mironov, December 23, 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7

Distribution of jades and bronze in deposits of the
Upper Volga region. See also *Geological Survey of Russia*,
Vol. 1, Pt. 1, pp. 1-10. English translation. See *Geological Survey of Russia*,
Vol. 1, Pt. 1, pp. 1-10.

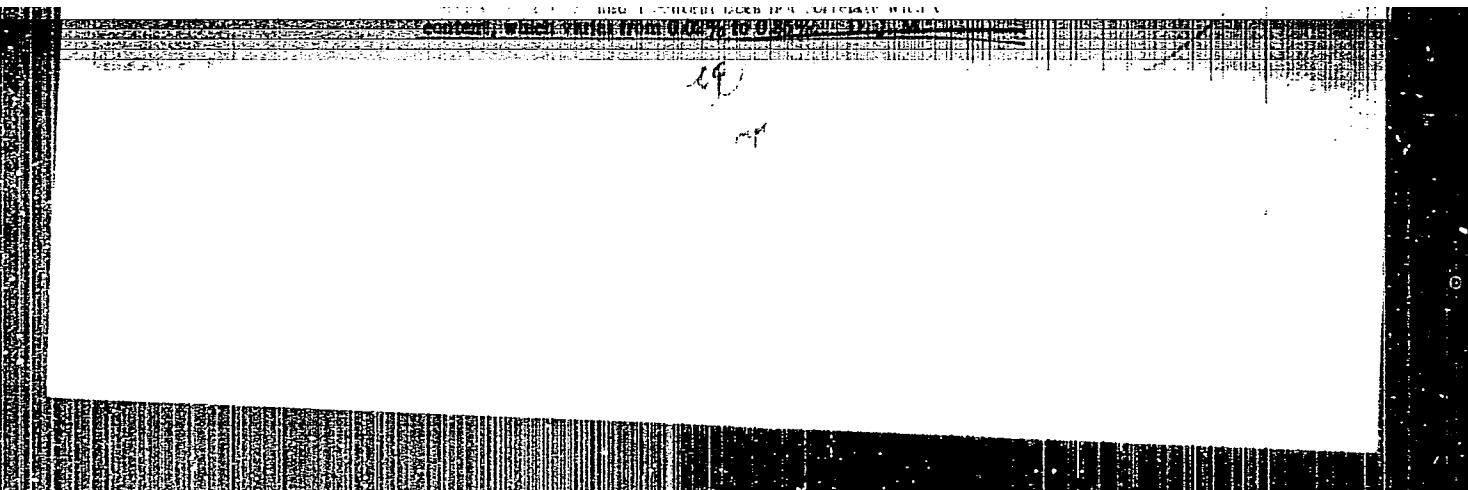
17th

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

1. The amount of radon and bromine is dependent of the
2. Varying thickness of the barite near Volga region. R.S.
3. Bromine content found. Name S.S.S.R. 107, 502-2100
4. Radon content varies from 1.0 to 18.5, averaging 8.1
5. Bromine content from 3.5 to 34.1, averaging 10.4 ppm
6. Radon content varies from 0.70 to 7.92, but exceeds
7. Radon content depends on lithology. By rock type, the averages
8. Radon content in Br. rocks sandstone 1.67, Br. 18.1, lime-
9. stone 1.45, dolomite 1.41. Also there are significant differences
10. in radon content from different areas. Rocks from the
11. Urals show radon content being greater than the Verkhov-
12. lya area. Radon content 10.2 ppm in Br., but within the
13. same area the radon content does not correlate with C

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618920008-7"

ITKINA, Ye.S.

Iodine and bromine in Paleozoic sediments of some oil-bearing
regions of Second Baku. Trudy Inst.nefti 9:206-235 '58.

(Second Baku--Halogens)

(MIRA 12:4)

L.A. GULYAEVA, Ye. S. ITKINA (USSR)

"On migration of halogens in sedimentary rocks."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust,
Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

I T K i n a , Ye , ya.

136-9-11/14

AUTHORS: Krapukhin, V. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Zaychenko, G. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
and Porkhunov, P. M. and Itkina, Ye. Ya., Engineers.

TITLE: Electric Furnace for carbidization of tungsten.
(Elektropech' dlya karbidizatsii vol'frama).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No. 9, pp. 67-73 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the investigation described, in which the authors were assisted by A. S. Zil'berman and V. F. Poplavskiy, the use of graphite-tube and two-zone molybdenum furnaces for producing tungsten carbide was studied. The graphite-tube type was found to be liable to produce carbides of inconstant quality and to be difficult to incorporate in an automatic production line. These objections do not apply to the authors' two-zone molybdenum furnace (Fig. 4) which has been mechanized and automated so that the following operations are carried out automatically: introduction of the charge-containing boats into the furnace and their movement through it; discharge of boats with the treated charge from the furnace and their recharging; recovering of boats and their delivery to the furnace charging mechanism. The new system gives carbide product superior to that obtained with graphite tube.

Card 1/2

Electric furnace for carbidisation of tungsten. 136-9-11/14
furnaces (Fig.7). The authors' work won a prize at an
All-Union competition for the best proposal on the
automation of cement production.
There are 7 figures and 1 Russian reference.

ASSOCIATION: Mintsvetmetzoloto. Moscow Hard Alloys Combine
(Moskovskiy kombinat tverdykh splavov).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2 1. Tungsten-Carbonization 2. Furnaces-Electrical-Application

ITKIND, G.M., otv. za vypusk; ALIYEV, M.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Eastern Kazakhstan in figures; abstract] Vostochnyi Kazakhstan v tsifrakh; statisticheskii sbornik, Alma-Ata, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 244 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.

(East Kazakhstan Province--Statistics)

LESOV, Yu.; ITKIND, I.

New trends in the organization of the transportation of potatoes and vegetables. Avt.transp. 38 no.2:11-14 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Upravleniye torgovogo transporta Mosgorispolkoma.
(Farm produce—Transportation)

BRONSHTEYN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KVITCHENKO, Ya.P.; NOVIKOVA, A.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: LESOV, Yu.I.; ITKIND, I.I.. MARTINS, S.L.,
red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Operational and economic evaluation of motor-vehicle trains with
diverse formation] Ekspluatatsiono-ekonomiceskaya otsenka avto-
pozdov razlichnogo sostava. Moskva, Avtotransizdat. No.2. [The
GAZ-51P tractor with the PAZ-744 semitrailer] Tsiagach GAZ-51P s
polupritsepom PAZ-744. 1959. 41 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo
transporta. 2. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
avtomobil'nogo transporta (NILAT) (for Bronshteyn, Kvitchenko, Novikova).
3. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya torgovogo transporta Glavmosavtotransa
(for Lesov). 4. Nachal'nik otdela ekspluatatsii Mostorgtransa (for
Itkind).

(Tractor trains)

LESOV, Yuriy Isaakovich; ITKIND, Izrail' Isaakovich; SEDOVA, A.P.,
red.

[Automotive transportation of food and industrial goods]
Avtomobil'nye perevozki prodovol'stvennykh i promyshlennnykh
tovarov. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 199 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ITKINS G. I. (Reviewer)

"Comparisons of activity of wide-spectral antibiotics in
the treatment of poultry."

Veterinariya, Vol. 39, No. 4, 1960, P. 960-970
Vol. 38, No. 12., December 1961, P. 66

PODGORNYY, I., inzh.; ZAPRUTSKIY, B., inzh.; ITKIS, B., inzh.

SL-1 self-unloading timber truck. Avt. transp. 41 no. 5:42-44 My '63.
(Mototrucks) (MIRA 16:10)

I. I. A. V. G.
FEDINETS, A.V., dotsent; ITKIS, V.G.

Diagnosis and treatment of primary tumors of the ureters. Urologija
22 no.4:39-43 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent A.V.Fedinets)
Uzhgorodskogo universiteta na base oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitay
(glavnyy vrach G.S.Iutsenko).
(URETERS, neoplasms,
diag. & ther. (Bus))

~~ITKIS, V.G.~~ (Uzhgorod, ul. L'va Tolstogo, d.4)

Mycotic-embolic aneurysm of the superior mesenteric artery. Nov. khir.
arkh. 5:132-133 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetakoj khirurgii (Zav. - prof. A.G. Karavanov) med-
itsinskogo fakul'teta Ushgorodskogo universiteta.
(MESENTERICARTERIES--DISEASES) (ANEURYSMS)

ITKIS, V.G.

Combined peacetime wound of the rectum, bladder, and small intestine.
Urologia, 23 no.1:72-73 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav.--prof. V.L.Khenkin)
Ushgorodskogo universiteta na base Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
(glavnnyy vrach G.S.Lutsenko)

(RECTUM--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (BLADDER--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(INTESTINES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KRIPP, L. I., inzh.; ITMAN, D. L., inzh.

Vibrational removal of ash deposits from a screen type steam
superheater. Elek. sta. 31 no. 3:2-7 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Boilers--Cleaning)

LIVSHITS, E.M., inzh.; ITMAN, D.L., inzh.

Design of tubular air preheaters for steam boilers.
Elek.sta. 31 no.5:12-17 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Boilers--Air preheating)
(Air preheaters)

LIVSHITS, E.M., inzh.; ITMAN, D.L., inzh.; PATYCHENKO, V.S., inzh.

Ways to reduce the size of boiler units. Teploenergetika 8
no.8:14-20 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Boilers)

ITMAN, M.P.

Use of extrapleural pneumolysis following increasing indications
[with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.4:53-55 '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Kaliningradskogo oblastnogo
tuberkuleznogo dispensera (glavnnyy vrach i zav. otdeleniyem M.P.
Itman)

(COLLAPSE THERAPY

pneumolysis, extrapleural. indic. (Rus))

DRIBINSKIY, M.B.; ITMAN, M.R.

Surgical therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis in a tuberculous dispensary. Probl.tub. no.3:66-67 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz Kaliningradskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera
(glavnnyy vrach G.Ye.Gurevich).
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, surgery,
in Russia, dispensary serv.)
. (OUTPATIENT SERVICE,
surg. treatment of pulm. tuberc. in Russia)

ITMAN, M.R.

Extrapleural pneumolysis in lung hemorrhages in tuberculosis.
Probl.tub. 36 no.3:95-96 '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. M.R. Itman) Kaliningradskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo d'ispansera (glavnnyy vrach G.Ye. Gurevich).

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.
hemorrh., ther., extrapleural pneumolysis (Rus))
(COLLAPSE THERAPY

pneumolysis, extrapleural, in hemorrh. in pulm.
tuber. (Rus))

ITO. N.

ITO, N. On primitive permutation groups. In English. p. 207.

Vol. 16, No. 3/4, Dec. 1955.

ACTA SCIENTIARUM MATHEMATICARUM

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing.
Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour : Ref Ziar - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44221

Author : Ceapoiu, N., Itoafa, E.

Inst : Scientific Institute for Agronomy

Title : The Behavior of the Sex Hybrids of Hemp F₂ on Different Agricultural Backgrounds.

Orig Pub : Anuarul lucrar. stiint. Inst. agron., 1957, 113-125.

Abstract : The productivity of five hybrids in comparison with the original parent varieties was studied in the 1955 experiment in the light of seven different agricultural backgrounds. The following were taken into account: the yield of the stems, percentage of fibers, the yield of the seeds and of fibers. The best results were obtained from

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Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour : Ref Ziar - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44221

The following agricultural background: 200 kg/ha of P₂O₅ (basic fertilizer), 100 kg/ ha of N₂O₃ (applied during), 50 kg/ha and 100 kg/ ha of granulated superphosphate (in side-dressing). Heterosis appeared only in F₁. A.... Smirnov

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043943

S/0218/64/029/004/0774/0779

AUTHOR: Lyubimova, M. N.; Demyanovskaya, N. S.; Fedorovich, I. B.; Itomlenskite, I. V.

TITLE: Participation of ATP in the motion function of the Mimosa pudica leaf

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 29, no. 4, 1964, 774-779

TOPIC TAGS: adenosine triphosphate, ATP, plant motion, motion function, nucleotide, macroerg, luciferin, ATP determination, Mimosa pudica

ABSTRACT: A study was conducted to establish which nucleotide (macroerg) participates in the motive function of the Mimosa pudica leaf. It was believed that the motive function in the Mimosa leaf is caused by the same factors as in other moving life systems, i.e., the presence of ATP and ATPase. Therefore, quantitative determination of ATP was undertaken in all the elements (primary and secondary stems, links, and leaflets) of the Mimosa pudica leaf. The links, which contain unusual round cells, are considered to be responsible

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043943

for producing the actual motion. ATP was extracted systematically from intact upright leaves anesthetized with ether and frozen in liquid nitrogen, and from fatigued, restored, and "sleeping" leaves. The ATP was extracted from the triturated plant mass with 2.5% trichloroacetic acid, precipitated as Ba-salt, and dried in a dessicator. Quantitative determinations were conducted by the photoluminescence method; measurements were conducted of the intensity of the extract containing luciferin-luciferase, which is directly proportional to the ATP content. It was found that the links contained more ATP than any other leaf elements. The highest amount (approximately 24 μ R per 1 g plant raw substance) was found in the leaflet-secondary stem links. The ATP content in the fatigued leaves dropped to 30% of the initial value; in the rested leaves, the ATP content was almost at the initial level. The data obtained indicate that ATP is the leading macroerg in the motion of the leaves of Mimosa pudica. Gratitude is expressed to Prof. L. A. Tumerman for the use of facilities for the determination of small amounts of ATP. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043943

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha (Institute of Biochemistry); Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Radiation and Physicochemical Biology, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

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Card 3/3

LYUBIMOVA, M.N.; DEMYANOVSKAYA, N.S.; FEDOROVICH, I.B., ITOMLENSKITE, I.V.

Functional relation between adenosine triphosphate and leaf movement in Mimosa pudica. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:964-967 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha i Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR. Submitted April 13, 1964.

LYUBIMOVA, M.N.; DEMYANOVSKAYA, N.S.; FEDOROVICH, I.B.; Prinimala
uchastiye ITOMLENSKITE, I.V.

Participation of adenosinetriphosphatase in the motor function
of the Mimosa pudica leaf. Biokhimia 29 no.4:774-779 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha i Institut radiatsionnoy i
fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 63 (USSR) SOV/124-57-9-10332

AUTHOR: Itonishvili, Yu. V.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Erosion of Side Deposits in Gullies (K voprosu o razmyve bokovykh vynosov ovragov)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 17, Nr 7, pp 585-591

ABSTRACT: A schematic is built with the aid of several simplifying assumptions on the basis of which an approximate relationship is derived for the time (necessary to wash away sediments deposited by a tributary) as a function of the particle size of the sediment material and the water flow rate in the principal riverbed stream which is free of sediments. Comparison is made with experiments performed in a laboratory trough. Investigations are planned for obtaining such a relationship under conditions approximating the natural.

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Card 1/1

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ITONISHVILLI, Yu.; SHENGELIYA, P.G., red.; AVALIANI, N.M., red.izd-va;
TODUA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[The washing away of sediments deposited by the lateral inflow
of tributaries] Razmyv bokovykh vynosov. Tbilisi. Izd-vo AN Gruz.
SSR.. 1958. 79 p. (Akademia nauk Gruzinskoi SSR. Tiflis. Ener-
geticheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 12, no.1) (MIRA 12:1)
(Hydrology)

ITONISHVILI, Yu.V., Cand Tech Sci —(diss) "Washout of lateral
losses." (Georgian)

Tbilisi, Publishing House of the Acad Sci. Georgian SSR, 1959.

19 pp with drawings (Min of Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhan
Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst im. Alisbekov), 200 co-
pies (KL, 22-59, 123)

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